

Vol. 18, No. 5.

\$2.00 per year in advance; 5c per copy

**F. W. Higginson, Pioneer,
Laid to Rest, March 23rd**

MERRY MAKERS' NOTES

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4th
HOGS BOUGHT ANY DAY—THE
HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

Foxwell & Johnson
PHONE 13

CARD OF THANKS

"Do you think my voice should be cultivated?" asked a local girl of her musical friend. "I think it should have been harvested long ago," he replied.

It Does Happen

"I want to get some photographs of my children; what will it cost?" asked a woman in a Vegreville photography gallery. "Four dollars a dozen" replied the photographer. "Well, I guess I will have to wait a while," said the lady. "I've only got eleven

It is just another feat of service that has won the "Prince John" and her crew a lot of genuine affection.

Facts About Easter

"Do you have any singing in your school?" asked a visitor at a high school in a neighboring town.

"No, nothing but a glee club," was the reply.

With a week at the Edmonton bonspiel only a memory, the Gas Line

AS OTHERS SEE IT

Lady Luck seems to enter most games. In hockey you see much that the spectator might call luck. Detroit clinched the championship of the American division through a goal made by Pettigrew from the face-off circle. The goalie simply had more time than he knew what to do with, and let that lazy shot bounce off the pads over his line. No, such shots are not just luck. For a variety of reasons on goal they are worth trying occasionally. They count just as good as the spectacular ones.

For any thing in

PRINTING

¹⁷ See E. W. CARTER

He will quote you prices on any printing requirements.

Quality, workman-
ship and prices are
sure to please.

THE IRMA TIMES



HOTEL York

CALGARY

CENTRE ST. & 7th AVE

**EXTRA
LOW
RATES
from... \$1.50**

*Excellent
Coffee Shop*

ALSO OPERATING

HOTEL ST. REGIS

RATES \$1 and \$1.50 — WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

Alberta Telephones

By F. M. CROWE, Optometrist-Optician, Calgary

(To Be Continued)

EDWARDSBURG

CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP

A pure, wholesome,
and economical table
Syrup. Children love
its delicious flavor.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

OCCASIONAL WIFE

By EDNA ROBB WEBSTER

Author of "Joretta," "Lipstick Girl" Etc.

SYNOPSIS

Camilla Hoyt and Peter Anson, young and in love, marry secretly, deciding to live their lives apart until Peter is able to provide for her. Peter is a young, struggling sculptor trying to win a competition for a scholarship abroad and Camilla is the adopted daughter of a wealthy family. She is not to inherit money when she comes of age and so is studying commercial art in the hope of landing an agency job. Others in the story are Avis Werth, another wealthy girl who is trying to win Peter, Sylvia Todd, Peter's model, and Gus Matson, his former roommate with whom he has quarrelled. At a party at an exclusive club Peter entertains Camilla's guests with impersonations. When the rest of the members of the party go to a cabaret to continue the gaiety, Peter and Camilla slip off to the beach by themselves and fall asleep on the sand. When they awake it is early morning and Avis and another boy are standing near them. This makes it necessary for Camilla to announce before the party that she and Peter are married. Bowman and Weeks, an advertising agency, where Camilla has submitted some of her work, send for her and tell her they have a new account which requires unusual treatment of juvenile art. Camilla's surprise she learns that the account is that of her foster father's company, which has decided on an extensive campaign to bolster up lagging business. After a conference with Mr. Bowman, Camilla decides to attempt the work. The crisis were enthusiastic about her work, and Mr. Weeks offers her a salary of \$200 a week. She is a great success in having it doubled. She goes to keep a dining engagement with Peter. He tells her of her good fortune in securing employment. Mrs. Hoyt is also informed that Camilla has obtained work and is going to leave the Hoyt household. Avis Werth rents a studio on the same floor as Peter, and invites him to have lunch there.

(Now Go On With The Story)

CHAPTER XXXV

After all, what was the harm in accepting Avis' friendly hospitality? She had managed it so that Peter would seem absurd to refuse. His only concern was for time, and he had been about to run to the corner lunch counter for something to eat, anyway.

"On one condition," he warned her, severely.

"Oh, I know what you are going to say, old ambitious—that I don't encourage you to linger after the last

HOW TO FIND OUT
IF YOU HAVE
ACID STOMACH

HERE ARE THE SIGNS

Nervousness Frequent Headaches
Neuralgia Feeling of Weakness
Indigestion Sleeplessness
Loss of Appetite Mouth Acidity
Nausea Sour Stomach
Auto-Intoxication

WHAT TO DO FOR IT:

TAKE—2 teaspoonsful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water every morning when you get up. Take another teaspoonful 30 minutes after eating. And another before you go to bed.

OR—Take 4 or 5 new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets—use 1 or 2 each teaspoonful as directed above.

If you have Acid Stomach, don't worry about it. Follow the simple directions given above. This small dosage of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia acts at once to neutralize the acids that cause headache, stomach pains and other distress. Try it. You'll feel like a new person.

But—be careful you get genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, or Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets when you buy—25c and 50c sizes.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM

Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



MADE IN CANADA

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia

W. N. U. 2038

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It was she, even, who suggested firmly, when he had done ample justice to the food and was snacking leisurely in a deep armchair. "Isn't it about time you went back to your work, old ambitious?"

"Did the whistle blow?" he asked with amused surprise. "I didn't hear it. But you are just about what my getting back to work. You almost made me forget that times waits for no man and opportunity flies."

"Your quotations are all jumbled," Avis laughed.

"The food has gone to my head,"

She took his hand like a delighted child who has persuaded the boy next door to play house with her on her side of the hedge. It was the first time Peter had seen her rooms, so he had to inspect and comment before he sampled Tilly's culinary delicacies. His beauty-loving eyes wandered from floors to walls and shone with admiration. They delighted in the rich blend of Chinese rugs, mellow tapestries, oil paintings, deep upholstery, draped window hangings, polished brass and fragrant flowers in profusion.

"Say, this makes my place look like a barn!" he exclaimed.

"Do you like it?" anxiously.

"Rather!" he fingered a wall tapestry with an appreciative touch.

"Where'd you get this—it's a beauty!"

"In Paris. Yes, it's a genuine Gobel-

lin."

"Aren't you afraid to keep it here?"

She shrugged and sank into a deep divan, languidly.

"Oh, those things never bother me. I think it is silly to have beautiful things stored away in vaults and safes. I wear my jewels and live with my treasures and enjoy them while I can. Now wouldn't it be stupid to decorate this place with poor imitations or live with bare walls around me, while I sit here and boast to you, I have a marvelous Gobelins stored in the vault, and a Satsuma vase, and some priceless pieces of carved ivory that I discovered in Peking?" she indicated the objects for Peter's inspection.

"I quite agree with you about that!" he declared with enthusiasm.

"If I ever should possess anything valuable, I should want to have it around where I can enjoy it all the time."

"Like your wife?" Avis wondered.

She said, "But I promised not to keep you long from your work," and led him across the room to a table arranged for two in the window alcove.

"It would be easy enough to forget work in a place like this. I'd like to browse around and ask questions all day. It's perfect," he continued to admire.

"There will be lots of time for you to browse around when your piece is finished and you are waiting for the verdict of the judges. That will be better for you than walking the floor in suspense." She glanced around the room. "But don't you notice what is missing?"

He looked about, dubiously. "If there is a missing quantity it can't be more than x, y, or z."

"And you a sculptor!" she chided.

"That's right," his glance surveyed the room again. "You don't support the profession, evidently."

"That is just what I want to do. But I purposely omitted the sculpture because I want you to do me something very special when you have time."

"Does that constitute an order?" incredulously.

"Several, perhaps." She smiled and tapped a bronze table gone. Tilly appeared promptly with a steaming tray.

To Peter, whose nourishment for weeks had consisted chiefly of hasty sandwiches, coffee and heavy pastries, the iced custards, creamed sweetbreads and feather-weight biscuits with gauze jelly were nectar

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There are No Strings
To This Seed Deal!

AN impression has been circulated that you can buy more and better Garden and Field Seeds for less money than you can from old established sources.

You positively cannot if you make your deal with me from a selection of over 1,000 varieties of the finest strains of Government Tested Seeds.

DON'T BUY ANOTHER PACKET, POUND, OR BUSHEL OF SEED TILL YOU HAVE SEEN ME.

Use any catalogue, advertisement or price list you please in making up your list of requirements. I guarantee to fill it at same prices for same quantities. In several cases you may find my prices less, in which case you have the benefit of the difference.

3c, 4c (and up), SUPER-size packets, but I'll sell you any quantity from 3 cent's worth to what ever will seed a section.

And in the bargain, I will hand you "MERCHANTS' NEW WAY COUPON" worth 25c in FREE Seeds.

This is an advertisement, but there is no advertisement equal to a delighted customer.

Let me secure your delight with the greatest Seed bargain and service you ever received.

Your Local Merchant

he apologized. "But, seriously, that's the first decent meal I've had for a week. I hope I didn't act the glutton."

Avis was clever. She did not repeat the same strategem too often. Sometimes, it was just a steaming cup of coffee, handed in to him at the right moment without personal interruption, or an iced drink in the evening when he had stopped work for the day, followed by a friendly goodnight.

For contrast, there were several days at a time when her door was closed and her rooms devoid of human sounds, while she filled social engagements, or remained anxiously at home. But she was never absent from the studio long enough to allow Peter's growing sense of loneliness to merge into forgetfulness. She dabbled with her painting, entertained or just amused herself, striving for patience and a friendly indifference toward Peter at the same time that she displayed an intense interest in his work and progress.

So subtle was the effect upon Peter that he soon forgot his aversion to an importunate neighbor, dropped his antagonism toward the Avis Werth of the past whom he concluded he had judged too severely, and became so accustomed to her friendly concern for him that he relaxed into the pleasant comfort as he sank wearily and gratefully into one of her cushioned chairs and sipped a refreshing drink at the end of an arduous day.

(To Be Continued)

Pecan Nut Loaf

- 2 tablespoons Crown Brand Corn Syrup
- 1 cup milk
- 3 pound dates
- 2 cups white sugar
- 1 teaspoon Mazola
- 2 cups pecan meats
- Powdered sugar

Cook the syrup, sugar, Mazola and milk to the soft ball stage or 240 degrees on the thermometer. It is best to use a deep skillet or saucepan, as the mixture boils high.

Add the stoned dates and stir until they are well mashed. Stir in the nuts, slightly more or less than the given quantity, remove from fire and beat until stiff. Place in wet napkin and roll into shape. When cold, slice and roll in powdered sugar.

May Buy Ex-Kaiser's Yacht The University of Vienna is negotiating for the purchase of the ex-kaiser's yacht Meteor, from which William landed at Tangier in 1905 and nearly started a European war. After the kaiser's abdication the vessel was acquired by Great Britain.

That her begging brought in an average of \$6,000 a year has been confessed by a woman beggar in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Almost 1,000 ships report their weather observations by radio every day.

Verdigris green is the latest color for women's wear in London.

Old Magazine Is Valuable

Contains Complete History of Calgary 46 Years Ago

Handled by countless work-hardened hands, yet carefully placed away so that the next visitor might find something with which to while away the long hours, an old publication of great interest to students of history has been found in a deserted cabin in the Caribou district, eight miles from Barkerville, and brought to Calgary by R. Forster.

How long the magazine lay in the cabin is unknown, but it was published in 1888 and probably was taken into the gold mining district in that year. It gives a complete picture of the Calgary of 46 years ago, mentioning business leaders who are still active in the affairs of the city. It mentions the first cattle shipment to the United Kingdom in 1888. From this district 1,300 head were sent, but a portion of these were sold in Montreal.

Canada's New Flour Markets

Four new markets were gained by Canadian flour in 1933—France, Portugal, Salvador and Alaska. In 1933 Canadian flour was shipped to 79 external markets in all compared with 75 markets in 1932. The British Empire took 4,318,859 barrels of Canadian wheat flour in 1933 compared with 1,251,565 barrels taken by non-Empire countries.

Classed as "beasts of burden," cows are exempt from the tithe taxes in England.

On Your

OFF-DAYS
You'll find renewed vigor in a sparkling glass of

ANDREWS LIVER SALT
Clears the system of impurities

It costs 25c a bottle. New York, N.Y.

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Main Street

Dr. Richardson, of Viking, has taken over the dental practice at Irma of Dr. Murray and will from now on visit Irma every Friday where he will continue to work in the rear of the drug store.

Dr. Eric Richardson, of Calgary hospital, is spending some little time with his mother, Mrs. Fred Higginson. The calendar says it will soon be seeding time but the atmosphere does not feel much like spring yet.

Mr. Albert Higginson of Edmonton arrived last Friday evening to attend the funeral of his brother, Mr. Fred Higginson.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Allen on Thursday, March 22.

Mrs. V. Hutchinson left on Monday morning's train for Heward, Saskatchewan, in response to a message notifying her of the critical condition of her mother.

On Easter Monday, April 2nd, a special meeting of the W.M.S. will be held in the church. Come and help make it the best meeting of the year.

The stock paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Fenton on Sunday morning and left an eleven pound daughter. Mother and baby are both real well. Mrs. Geo. Higginson, R.N., is the nurse in charge.

Group No. 1 of the Irma Ladies Aid had a most successful tea and sale on Saturday last, and would take this opportunity of thanking all their patrons, also Mr. Foxwell for the use of his building on Main street.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Schonert on Thursday, April 5th, at 2.30 p.m. Roll call, Household Hints, Hostesses, Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. Fischer.

Dr. Richardson, who is going to the coast for a couple of weeks' rest, will not be able to make his regular visit to Irma on Friday, April 6, and Friday, April 13th, but will be back as usual after that.

Mrs. McFarland, secretary, Mr. J. W. Stuart, of Winnipeg, held a successful auction sale in town last Saturday, selling Mr. Ray Carter's belongings. Mr. and Mrs. Carter intend making their home in B.C. leaving here with their family on No. 1 train Tuesday morning.

The Silver View Dramatic Society staged their play, "The Clay of the Thing," in Kiefer's hall, Irma. A fair crowd attended and were well pleased with the entertainment. An orchestra from Edson, and also for the dance which followed at which everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

An Ode to Viking Hockeyists Sleep on dear Viking and take a rest. For Irma won when they thought best. The loss is great that you have met. But at some future date you may—beat them yet!

Viking Items

March may have come in like a lamb but it sure is going out like a lion.

Mrs. McNeil, of Edmonton, paid a visit to the G. A. Loades home last week end.

Mrs. R. J. McAthey has been visiting at the home of her parents near Lavo.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cox left this morning for a visit in Vancouver and Hoquiam, Washington.

Peter Berg left on the morning train for Vancouver, where he expects to be employed.

W. E. Henton proprietor of the King Edward hotel, was a business visitor in Edmonton last week.

Dr. Scott, of New Norway, occupied the pulpit in the United church last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Skalitzky left on Tuesday morning for Vancouver where they will spend a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Herman Kjelland left this week for a visit with friends and relatives in Victoria, Vancouver, and Seattle.

Don't forget the oratorio in the Lutheran church on Friday evening of this week, given by members of the United and Anglican church choirs.

The Poplar Hill Sunshine Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Geo. Ashwell, on Thursday, April 5th, at 2 p.m. The afternoon to be spent socially.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brickman, of Manville district, were visiting with friends and relatives in Viking, and Phillips over the week-end.

Tillman Burgess and Frank Kelly spent the week-end with friends in Edmonton. We understand this was Tillman's first visit to Edmonton, which proved quite a treat to him.

The appeal in the case of Rex vs. Hagen was dismissed in a session of court, held in Edmonton, last Wednesday, presided over by Judge Crawford.

Archie Cartwright and Harry Kelly, who have been attending school in Edmonton, are home for the Easter holidays.

Harry Kelly, prominent hardware

merchant from Edgerton, accompanied by Mrs. Kelly, stopped here for a few minutes on Friday, on their way to Edmonton, by motor.

The brisk weather has revived curling along this line. On Friday evening two rinks from Wainwright came up between trains and won the Alberta Lumber trophy. On Monday evening two rinks from here skipped by Messrs. Murdoch and Main made an unsuccessful attempt to bring it home again. The same evening two rinks skipped by Messrs. Slavik and McAtthey motored to T. and played for the Gas Co. trophy but had to come home minus the silverware.

Fred Hanson met with a painful accident at his seed cleaning plant on Friday afternoon, when his left leg got caught in the chain drive of the cleaner, and was badly wrenched and bruised. Dr. Haworth was called and gave medical attention. A deep cut in the leg required nine stitches. Mr. Hanson is resting fairly easy at his home but will not be able to get around for a few days.

Moving Backward

(High River Times)

In considering the suggested plan for taking over the rural phone lines of this district, and operating them on the farmer-owned plan, one man asked the question, "must we move backward?" Must the more isolated farmer-folk as well as those nearer town, relinquish a service that has woven itself into the fibre of community life?

The rural telephone system in the province is in a bad way. It is said that it never actually paid its way, a condition that has only become acute in the last few years when the entire service, both urban and rural, has greatly diminished in revenue. But at the present time it becomes a question of how long the rural service can be continued as a drag on provincial ownership. An increased rural rate would be required to make it self-supporting, and the 50 per cent remaining subscribers could not stand this.

The alternative that is presented seems to be a farm-owned system operating by units, with central connection. Under such circumstances, the province accepts a very serious loss from book value of the system, but at least there is action. The districts continue to enjoy this very necessary facility, and the province at least is in no worse condition than under the present system of drift.

When Mr. Howson was speaking here a few months ago he said that the rural phone service should be regarded as semi-social nature. There appears to be much truth in this. It is little short of a necessity, particularly in isolated areas and in areas where the citizens have discontinued the use of motor cars. Only a few years ago, the government was being urged to install phones in every rural school. To many it seemed a necessity at that time. And to many it seems a great necessity today. The blizzards that have occasionally swept over this country, have forced upon all humane citizens a realization of this need. In cases of sickness, or accident, or even to relieve strain of loneliness, the country telephone cannot be reckoned merely on the basis of revenue. It is as vital a social service as others which are maintained purely from that standpoint.

To abandon these lines, to drive people back to pioneer conditions, should only be considered as a last alternative. When one element of society works from 12 to 16 hours a day, producing food that the world must have in order to live, when it is producing it capably and intelligently as it ever has, surely its contribution entitles it to some of the facilities of civilization.

Although the salvaging of the rural phone system presents an infinity of difficulties and some losses it would be better to face losses and adopt some new measures than to consider discontinuance on any large scale.

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"I believe I've contracted a cold in my head," remarked a high school boy to one of the girls in the library. "Well, if it's in your head it must be contracted," she replied.



DEBT and DOLLARS

When we buy goods we sell money. When we sell money we buy goods. All transaction are exchange of goods for goods through the medium of money. The immediate transaction, however, represents the sale of goods for money or looking at the transaction from the other side, it is a sale of money for goods.

When the price of commodities moves up or down we speak of it as an alteration in the purchasing power of money or a change in the price level.

In recent years we have heard that it is impossible to pay our debts because these obligations were entered upon at a time when the price of commodities was high, that is, when we received a larger amount of money for the things we had to sell. On this is based the idea that the fluctuation in the purchasing power of money constitutes one of the greatest evils of the age and as a result there are under consideration many different plans for giving us a stabilized currency which will be a fair measure of value, just as a yard is a measure of length, unchanging with the years.

Up to date there has been great difficulty in bringing this about. Many barriers stand in the way. Conceivably it is possible to establish a uniform price level but the movement of prices within the level might be quite large and varied. Taking all commodities the price level might be fairly steady, but the price of farm products might go down and the price of manufactured products might go up and a uniform level would be established, not by the maintenance of steady prices in the balancing the other. There are other factors also—a varying price level might be a problem even if it does present the others very difficult to solve.

However, attempted means for the achievement of this end is not the subject of this discussion. The problem rather is, to what extent has this alteration in the purchasing power of our dollar affected our capacity to pay our debts? Let us see.

If we start with Confederation the price level was fairly steady from 1867 to 1874. From the lowest to the highest in this series of years the variation was less than eight points. Then from 1875 to 1895 there was a slow and very gradual decline of prices. Debts contracted during the earlier years of this period, or during the previous period, would have been more difficult to liquidate in the later years, but beginning in 1896 we had a gradual price increase which went along very steadily and uniformly until the opening of the War.

In 1896 the index of prices stood at 49.7. In this calculation we are taking 1896 as equaling 100, so prices in 1896 were a little less than half what they were thirty years later. With the War began the rapid upward movement of prices culminating in 1920 in the highest price level we have had in the history of the Dominion.

The rise during this period was from 65.5 in 1914 to 155.9 in 1920. Let us pause here a moment to reflect that it was in this period that a great deal of our expansion took place and debts, federal, provincial, municipal and otherwise, were much greater at the end of this period than they were at the beginning, indicating quite clearly that though a high price level may be a happy thing while it lasts, it does not necessarily imply a reduction of our debts, on the contrary it usually leads to an expansion of our outstanding obligations. This was not only true of this period but has been true of almost every other single period in the economic history of this or any other country. In a period of expansion debts grow. It might be all right to say that this should not take place, but we are dealing here merely with facts and not with ideals or dreams.

Taking these two periods together it will be seen that we had a long period from 1896 to 1920, a twenty-four year period, in which the fluctuating price of the dollar was a distinct advantage to those who had obligations to meet.

To put this in terms of commodities it would mean that a man who had an obligation to meet in 1896 amounting to \$1,000 and who was a producer of Canadian commodities, could meet that obligation in 1920 with

substantially less than a third of the commodities which would have been required to meet the debt in 1896. Since 1920 the situation has been entirely reversed. The following table will show the fluctuation in the price level since 1920:

1920 155.9	1927 97.7
1921 110.0	1928 96.4
1922 97.3	1929 95.6
1923 98.0	1930 86.6
1924 99.4	1931 72.1
1925 102.6	1932 66.7
1926 100.0	1933 67.2

It is quite true that debts contracted in the period from 1910 to 1920 are much harder to meet when prices are as low as they are today. On the other hand, debts contracted before that period get the benefit of the argument so far as the price level is concerned in almost every year right back to 1867.

Again debts contracted in 1922, 1923 or 1924, could have been liquidated any time between that date and 1925 without any very great difficulty so far as this problem is concerned. Beginning, however, with 1930 (note the figures in the table above) we had a somewhat violent change in the situation and the price levels of 1932 and 1933 were particularly disturbing to those who were in debt.

From 1896 to 1914 the price level rose gradually. 1914 to 1932 may be isolated as the disturbed period of the War—and the aftermath. Had it not been for this most unpleasant interlude of the world's insanity—where monarch reason slept—it is more than probable that we have had a great steady rising price level over a period of years without any great disturbing element such as we unfortunately had and still have. On the other hand it is difficult to imagine any monetary system capable of controlling that period where all forces, monetary and non-monetary, conspired to tear to atoms the structures of the past, regardless of how sound they seemed in the years which had gone before.

Here and There

A. C. Leighton, R.R.A., president of the Government Art College at Calgary, will again hold his summer art school for selected students from the province of Alberta at the Kanakiskis Dude Ranch near Banff, Alberta, from March 15 to 18, 1934. The late Lord Leighton, president of the British Association, from 1878 to 1886, has been painting for years at Banff and through the Canadian Rockies. He is also head of the Institute of Colonial and Art in connection with the University of Alberta. The Kanakiskis Dude Ranch operates by the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is well known throughout Canada and the United States, and is surrounded by the most magnificent of Canadian Rocky Mountain scenery.

Governor Frank Murphy, of the Philippine Islands, was the guest of Commodore R. G. Latta, of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, at Mile 15, March 15. Governor Murphy inspected the liner, which is engaged on her annual Round the World cruise, and wished Commodore Latta and his ship many happy returns to Manila.

Captain Cyril D. Neroutos, for many years Manager of the British Columbia Coast Boat Steamship Service, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, relinquishes his duties on April 1st under the provisions of the Company's retirement regulations. He is succeeded by Captain R. W. McMurray, formerly Marine Superintendent at Vancouver.

Three cruises to the Norwegian fjords and the Land of the Midnight Sun will be made by the Empress of Australia this summer. The first cruise, of 14 days, leaves Southam June 29, the second from London July 14, for a 19 day trip as far north as Hammerfest, North Cape and Spitzbergen, and the third from Immingham, 12 days, to the fjords and Oslo and Copenhagen. Connecting sailings from Canada for the three cruises are the Empress of Australia from Quebec June 21, the Duchess of Atholl from Montreal July 6, and the Duchess of York from Montreal July 20.

Your favorite picture stars, from the Garbo to Betty Boop will be seen as well as heard aboard the "Duchess" liners, as well as the "Empresses" of the Canadian Pacific this summer. The Duchess of Bedford and Duchess of York are already equipped with talking picture machines and the Duchess of Atholl and Duchess of Richmond will have them for their first voyages this summer. The Empress of Britain and Empress of Australia have been showing talking pictures for some time now.

The Easter holidays, commencing March 29 and extending to April 1st, offer an exceptional opportunity for travel. The Canadian Pacific Railway is making generous fare concessions and indications are that extensive travel programmes will be carried out by Canadians and visitors to the Dominion.

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter

WHY MONEY DISAPPEARED.

From 1930 to 1933

552 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Everybody wants to know why money disappeared that was in circulation in our internal trade four years ago. Our money system is blamed but it did what it always does. This money went out of circulation when Canada's internal trade fell 199 million dollars lower in 1933 than in 1930, and will come back when this trade is restored by the voters who contributed to its decline.

Canada's exports in 1930 were 114 million dollars which declined to 48 million in 1933. Our home markets or internal trade lost the difference and 664 million dollars less money circulated in it, formerly spent by the producers of exports.

Canada's imports in 1930 were 1248 millions which declined to 406 millions in 1933. Our internal trade again lost the difference and trade amounting to 842 millions at invoice price, did not circulate in it.

These imports were sold at an advance of at least 50 per cent, or sufficient to cover freight handling, storage and selling. At 50 per cent our internal trade lost 421 millions formerly earned in it by distributors.

These three items made a total of 1927 million dollars that disappeared from our internal trade, surely enough to make a depression in a bigger country than Canada.

There are two main reasons why this trade disappeared. One is that Canada changed her policy and since July, 1930, did her best to keep out these imports that put more money into circulation than the exports. Stopping imports also stopped exports, according to the records, 1144 million exports in 1930, 817 millions in 1931, 587 millions in 1932 and 480 millions in 1933. If you won't take what the other fellow has to offer, trade is stopped. Other countries bought more from us when we bought more from them.

The other main reasons for this trade disappearing was the drop in prices. Figures making this distinction were not available previous to 1932.

In one year our internal trade has dropped 102 million dollars in volume and 201 million dollars in price. In 1930 Canada's "importers" of agricultural and animal products amounting to 296 millions, which included some New Zealand butter and exported 517 millions of these products out of 1144 total exports. There was no depression but our trade had receded from the high peak of 1929. Canada voted for a Canada in policy, stopped imports and lost or losing many of her best customers, including England, who through her marketing boards is increasing the production of wheat, cattle, poultry, etc., at a rate that will soon make her independent of our exports, unless Canada changes her policy. Trade lost is hard to regain. It is tragic to claim that progress.

THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BATTLE RIVER, No 423, HAVE THE TITLES TO THE FOLLOWING LANDS:

N.W. 2-44-9-4th; S.E. 2-44-9-4th; N.E. 2-44-9-4th; N.W. 13-44-7-4th; S.W. 13-44-7-4th.

These parcels are free from all encumbrances and can be purchased from the Municipal District at a reasonable price, at any council meeting. The purchase of any of these parcels will be considered between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on said council meetings.

CHAS. WILBRAHAM Secretary-Treasurer, M.D. Battle River, No. 423, Irma, Alberta.

Reverend—All Parcels where taxes are in arrears for 1932, or previous will be subject to caveat by April 1st, 1934 if said arrears are not paid before that date. T.R.A. 1929, Chapter 39.

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pects are better.

Since 1930, when this trade restricted, our stores, warehouses and factories are too many and too big; our railways without this seaboard and inland traffic are said to have too great capacity; our farmers are told they produce too much, while our stomachs are empty and our living quarters are cramped and overcrowded. According to the census, Trading, Merchandising and Transportation gainfully employed more than the Manufacturing industries. No substitute for this trade has even been suggested. Yet restoring only 200 millions of exports and 200 millions of imports will help all these industries and put more than 550 million dollars back into circulation in our internal trade with much more to follow. Borrowing 170 millions is an urgent palliative but no cure. Will you vote to restore this trade in the shortest possible time and end much suffering?

One of many voters, J. E. GRIERSON.

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